





FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

## REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

There is no Reform that is more plainly and loudly demanded than this. We are paying five times as much for postage on letters, twice as much on newspapers, and four or five times as much on other printed matter, as justice, and the true interests and proper intention of the Post-office system require. A letter on its way from one end of Great Britain to the other for one penny; we have to pay twenty-five cents for the privilege of communicating with our friends halfway across the United States! It is time that we ceased complaining upon this subject, and set about remedying the evil. Let us instruct our legislators to relieve us from this burden at once. The whole country is prepared for a movement of the kind. Let every town and neighborhood send in its petitions. The following form is proposed for Adams County, and it is hoped that every one whose eye it meets, who feels interested in the matter will transcribe it, get as many signers to it as he conveniently can, and forward it to Dr. Nes, our Representative at Washington.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens and payers of postage, respectfully represent—

1. That the Rates of Postage now imposed by the government, are exorbitant, oppressive to the people, and calculated to defeat their avowed object of making the Post Office Department pay its own expenses.

2. That the Franking Privilege as it is now exercised, is unjust and injurious to the Post Office Department, and ought either to be entirely abolished, or so regulated as to cover only strictly official correspondence of the Government and Post Office Department.

3. That not one third of the correspondence of the country now pays postage in the mails, nor will it, until the rates of postage are greatly reduced and the Franking Privilege greatly restricted.

4. That a uniform charge of five cents, in advance, on each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, and of five cents additional on every half ounce thereafter for all distances, would afford at least as much revenue, and be vastly more beneficial to the public than the present exorbitant rates.

5. That the adoption of a uniform rate of Postage of one half cent on every News paper, Periodical or Printed Sheet, conveyed in the mail, when the Postage is paid in advance, and double that sum on each sheet not paid in advance.

We, therefore, entreat your Honorable Body to take early, decided and efficient measures for the relief of the people from burdens under which they have long groaned, and which destroys the ability of the Post Office Department, which should promote the interest and convenience of the whole community.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: by DAVID R. PORTER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is becoming that we, as dependent creatures, should acknowledge with Thanksgiving, the favors conferred upon us by our beneficent Creator, and that with due humility we should supplicate the continuance of his blessings;

I, therefore, no less from a conviction of its propriety, than in accordance with the expressed wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens, do issue this Proclamation, recommending that Thursday the 21st day of December next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth for Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God. That they abstain, on that day, from their worldly occupations, and unite in devout expressions of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the blessings of peace, the general prevalence of health, fruitful seasons, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and above all, for the blessings of salvation so richly vouchsafed to us; and that they humbly beseech him that he continue these mercies towards us; that our land may yield us her fruits of increase; that a sacred regard for our responsibilities, individual and public, may be cherished, and, by his blessing, all our obligations faithfully discharged; that vice and wickedness may be restrained, and every social and moral virtue promoted; and that he inspire us with a due sense of gratitude to himself as the source from whence all these blessings are derived.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and of the Commonwealth the sixtieth eighth.

By the Governor.

CHAS. MCCLURE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A case of Lynch law has been perpetrated in the usually quiet borough of Easton, Pennsylvania. A middle-aged man of general appearance who reported himself to be from New Jersey, bought large bills of dry goods groceries &c. at four different stores, stating that he had a team which would be sent for the goods, when payment would be made. It having been discovered that the purchaser did not intend to call for the goods, having no means to pay for them, and that he was either not of sound mind or an arrant impostor, a counsel of the duped merchant was held, and summary punishment was agreed upon, which was administered by publicly whipping the offender with cowhides through the streets of Easton. This outrage produced much excitement in the town, and resulted in the arrest of four of the Lynchers, who were bound over to appear before the next court of Quarter Sessions, when the whole affair will be investigated and disposed of according to another code of laws.

**Low Wages.**—In the country parts of Canada, says the Montreal Herald, thousands are glad to work for two dollars a month.

## Congress.

Both Houses of Congress were organized on Monday last—the day fixed by law; a quorum appearing in both.

In the House of Representatives the members from the four States who had elected by General Ticket, in defiance of the law of Congress, were admitted by (as we termed it at the time) the force of numbers.

An election for Speaker was immediately gone into—which resulted in the choice of J. W. JONES, of Virginia, a Van Buren man. He received 128 votes; John White, of Kentucky, 89; and Wm. Wilkins, of Pa., 1. This latter vote was given by Dr. Nes, the Representative from this District.

A motion was made to rescind the "one-hour rule" in debate—which failed, 96 to 92.

A motion was made by Mr. Adams, to rescind the celebrated 21st rule, in regard to the reception of Abolition petitions. His motion failed, 95 to 91.

A protest signed by the Whigs of the House against the unconstitutional organization, was presented by Mr. Barnard—but the House refused to suffer him to read it. We give it below.

## Mr. Barnard's Protest.

The roll of Representatives elected to the 27th Congress having now been called by the Clerk according to usage, and a quorum of members whose right to participate in the act of organizing the House of Representatives is undoubted, having appeared and answered to their names, this body is about to proceed to the high duty of electing a Speaker

to fill an office which, in point of dignity and political consequence, is hardly second in any known to the Constitution, after that of President of the United States. Before that high duty shall be entered upon, the undersigned, feeling a sense of solemn obligation to truth and of responsibility to God for what they

utter and do, are constrained to declare that, in their united and undoubting conviction and judgment, a deep and grievous wound, perhaps never to be healed, will be inflicted on the Constitution, and on law, order, and civil liberty, if the election of a Speaker shall be conducted in the manner in which we have

reason to apprehend it may be.

Several persons from the State of New Hampshire, namely Edmund Burke, John P. Hale, Moses Norris, Jr. and John R. Rodding; several persons, also, from the State of Georgia, namely, Howell Cobb, Hugh A. Harrison, and Abner M. Chapple; one person from the State of Mississippi, namely, Jacob Thompson; and several from the State of Missouri, namely, James M. Bowlin, James M. Hughes, John Lawson, Gus. M. Bower, and James H. Kelle, have been called by the Clerk, and now in this hall, and have answered to their names in a manner to leave no doubt that their intent and purpose is to vote with the duly elected Representatives of the People here present in the election of Speaker, and to act and participate fully in the organization of the House of Representatives, as if they were members thereof.

By the act of Congress of June 25th, 1842, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census, it was enacted that in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under the apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative.

The several States above named have refused or failed to provide by law for the election by districts of Representatives from those States respectively to the 26th Congress, each of them being entitled to more than one Representative, and the people of those States have failed, therefore, to elect Representatives by districts, as the law of Congress required.

These facts are notorious and indisputable, and undisputed; they are known to all, and admitted by all. Failing to elect by districts, they have failed to elect at all for all legal and constitutional purposes. They could not elect because there were no districts in those States from which to elect. Election by general ticket is no election. No existing and valid law authorizes any such election to be held, and no election therefore has been held in those States at which Representatives for the 28th Congress could be chosen.

It is understood nevertheless, that the persons above named propose and intend to vote in the election for Speaker, on the ground that they hold returns, or written certificates or commissions, drawn up in regular form, purporting to be the evidence of their election as Representatives. We hold that any return they can have do not give them any title whatever, when they are considered in connection with the known law of the land. At the same time, it is undoubted, by true that, by the Parliamentary law, returns or certificates in regular form, by authorized functionaries, made according to law, are, in all cases, *prima facie* evidence of election and are conclusive evidence of a right to assist in organizing the body to which persons are thus returned; and it is under color of this rule of Parliamentary law, as we understand it, that the persons above named propose to call themselves members of this body.

But as no provision has been made by law for election by districts in these States, and no such election in fact held, how could any officer or functionary in those States make a return of any such election? And as these States are not authorized by law to hold an election by general ticket, or otherwise than by districts, how can any officer or functionary therein be authorized by law to make a return of any such election? We are not prepared to admit that any person from any of these States can have in his possession any legal documentary proof of his election as a Representative for the 28th Congress. We are well aware, however, that an attempt, if now made, by motion or resolution, before the organization of the House, to exclude these persons of the House, to exclude these persons of the House, to exclude these persons of the House, would be attended with great embarrassment and great delay; and with the hazard of confusion, violence, and anarchy in this Hall.

We have concluded, therefore, to content ourselves, in this stage of the business of the House, by declaring, in this formal and solemn manner, our opinion of a proceeding on the part of the persons we have named, which, if performed, we shall hold to be lawless and essentially revolutionary in its character, subversive of the constitution and of all law and order, and tending directly to the destruction of our free Government. We declare that we shall regard the election of Speaker, if effected by the votes of these persons, as an illegal election and a legal fraud upon the nation; and we shall not fail or cease, after this body shall have been organized, and in the progress of the session, to make every effort within our competency to vindicate the law, to purge the House, and to bring it back to a condition of constitutional soundness. [Signed by 53 Members.]

## President's Message.

This document was laid before both Houses of Congress on Tuesday—and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

The Message is of very considerable length, and would occupy so much of our paper, that we have deemed it more acceptable to our readers to give its substance than to publish it entire.

The President opens with the remark that the people of the United States have great cause to render thanks to the Supreme Being for his parental care and protection extended to them, from the first settlement of the country, through the Revolution, and all other vicissitudes, in the present day, and for the continued superintendence of his ever-loving Providence; and he tells Congress, that he will co-operate with them in all measures calculated to insure the happiness of the people, and the welfare and glory of the country.

Since the last adjournment, the Executive has relaxed no effort to perpetuate the relations of amity between us and other nations. The late treaty with England increased the good understanding between the two countries, and he hopes nothing may occur to interrupt it. The Oregon question is then introduced. The President is very decided in our right to that territory, and has instructed our minister at London to urge a speedy settlement with Great Britain, who claims the territory as her's. He says that many of our citizens are emigrating to and settling the territory; and he recommends the establishment of military posts at suitable distances, on the line of travel, for the protection of emigrants against hostile Indians; and that our laws should also follow them.

Cases of American vessels detained by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a train of adjustment, and it is hoped they will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen under the treaty of Washington, under the operation of which it is confidently anticipated the slave trade will be suppressed.

The interruptions experienced by our fishermen on the coast of Nova Scotia are properly noticed; as is also the much longer delay charged by Great Britain on American rice, than on that of any other country; and the claims of American merchants on that government, for return of certain export duties on woolen goods, on which matter our Minister to that country is properly instructed.

Our relations with France, Austria, Russia and the other European powers remain undisturbed. The German association of customs and commerce having evinced a liberal disposition towards us, rice and tobacco (our cotton being admitted duty free) our Minister at Berlin has been instructed to negotiate a commercial treaty, which will open our markets to their agriculture and commerce, and injure no other interest.

The part of the message in relation to Mexico and Texas, we have deemed it proper to give entire. It is as follows:

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to inter from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. It is designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a subject for its own deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will equally far at its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail for any such reason, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has refused to acknowledge any claim of territory by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico; and during that time she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, & refuses to recognize her independence.

The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury and officers of the court, and dragging them along with untrained, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished and immorality to pass unrebuked. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The efforts are far more extensive. The President of the United States has given much thought for his people, and his fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close.

The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostility existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rights of a neighborhood hospital. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to evade the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, in view of our advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation, granting them and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same article with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she should be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and uncontrolled by the policy or views of other countries.

In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that the war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognized as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States throw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to continue its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico.

The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency,

will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the People to sustain the Government in its course of action. Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners by the terms of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit a course of trade to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late proceeding, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the Convention with Mexico, have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the Convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

Our relations with the other American States remain friendly, and efforts on New Grenada, Brazil, Chili and Peru are in a fair train of adjustment. Our misunderstanding with Buenos Ayres is becoming rectified, and diplomatic relations about to be restored.

The mission of Mr. Cushing to China is briefly announced; and the paternal care of the government over the Indians within our jurisdiction, as briefly noticed.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty three millions of dollars, and there will probably be a deficiency of two millions at the close of the present fiscal year; and unless Congress should, immediately, increase the sources of the revenue, there will be a probable deficiency at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of more than four millions.

He says, the deflation incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to every thing, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced; and the conclusion is arrived at, that the present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving and formingly for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

He intimates that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands cannot be expected to increase in amount for several years; and looking upon them as the foundation of the public credit, he thinks it suicidal now either to alienate the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales.

The following paragraphs in regard to the currency we copy entire:

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in no degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the Executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government, in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at every point depositories of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to ensure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people, and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government.

Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole manner of the currency would have been placed where by the Constitution it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress. The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency and guards it against adulteration, would also have been fixed on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues and protect it against depreciation. The same reason which would forbid Congress from printing with the power over the currency, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard value by

which the operations of society are regulated, and whatever causes the depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin.

No man I withhold the remark that its advantages, connected with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the people, consisted as well as on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appear to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of \$10,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the late United States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of Treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing in one-fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver.

The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes, previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, & that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

In respect to the Tariff, he remains as heretofore; and should a revision become necessary, with a view to revenue, in the estimation of Congress, he trusts they will approach the subject in a spirit of just regard to the whole Union.

The reports accompanying the Heads of Departments are referred to, and commended in the notice of Congress; and notice is taken of the destruction by fire of the U. S. Steam frigate Missouri at Gibraltar, and of the aid rendered on the occasion by the officers and crew of the British ship of the line Malabar.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as being favorable to post office reform, &c.; and the administration of this and all the other departments receives the approval of the President. The increase of the population and prosperity of the country are noticed; the improvement of the rivers and lakes of the West is commended to the attention of Congress; as are also the interests of the District of Columbia; and it is recommended that measures be taken to dispose of the Simsbury bequest, as to consummate the liberal intent of the testator.

The President concludes his message as follows:

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary which under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law—border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting, as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of a State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico, remained undischarged, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the depredation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; and a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and industry is exerting its usual vigor, and once more reaping the rewards of skill





and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest to their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1843.



ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 11, 1843.

### Thanksgiving Day.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has at last followed the excellent example set in other States, and appointed a day of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving to God, for the numerous benefits conferred upon us. It is Thursday the 21st of this month. See Proclamation in another column.

We are requested to state, that there will be services in the Presbyterian Church at Hunterstown, on Thanksgiving-day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and on the evening of that day, in the Presbyterian church in Gettysburg.

### Hunterstown Post-Office.

Miss S. S. Cassatt has resigned the office of Post-Mistress in Hunterstown, Adams county, and Mr. H. H. King has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

### Postage.

In the preceding page will be found an article on the subject of Reduction of Postage. This question is now exciting general interest throughout the country, and there appears to be a simultaneous movement in our principal cities, in regard to application to Congress to act speedily upon the subject. Mr. Merrick, of Md. has already moved the matter in the Senate.

Horn, the murderer, received his sentence of death on Monday last. It is said he has made a full confession of the murder of his first wife in Ohio, as well as the last, and of numerous other crimes.

A Handsome Contribution. When Mr. Schneck and Dr. Hoffritz were in Prussia, on their mission to Dr. Krummacker, the King of Prussia ordered his Secretary of Finance to pay over to them \$1500, for the use of the Seminary of the German Reformed Church at Merseburg, Pa.

The President's Message was received in New York at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night—ten hours after its delivery. The distance is 250 miles, and there are two wide rivers to cross by ferries. Not bad travelling.

### More Pardons.

Two prize fighters, Mathew Rush and Gilbert Freeland, were convicted of riot, &c. at the late sessions of the Court in Montgomery county, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 each, and to be imprisoned for six weeks. Governor Porter has already pardoned them!

### Our Army.

The report of the Secretary of War informs us that the regular army consists of 716 commissioned officers, 17 military storekeepers, & 7,880 enlisted men. [non commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates,] making an aggregate of 8,613.

### Pensioners.

There are now on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, including widows, 31,064, under the act of 1838, granting pensions for five years to widows of revolutionary soldiers, 7,855; and for wounds and injuries received in last war, 2,720.

### New York Money Market.

The report of the Secretary of War informs us that the regular army consists of 716 commissioned officers, 17 military storekeepers, & 7,880 enlisted men. [non commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates,] making an aggregate of 8,613.

The Baltimore American, in placing before its readers the Protest of the Minority of the House of Representatives, which on the first day of the session the House refused to allow to be read, and has not permitted a place on its Journal, accompanies it with the expression of its opinion, that this calm, well-written Protest is worthy of its author, and of the Whigs whose names are appended to it. The opposition of remonstrance and protest [says the American] was all which it was in the power of the Whig members of the House to make in this case—all that it becomes them to make; and they have made that properly.

Mr. Webster.—The New York True Sun learns from undoubted authority, that Daniel Webster does not wish to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, that he will not be, and that he intends to go the entire figure for Mr. Clay.

The President's Message was carried from Washington to Baltimore, in one hour and six minutes.

The venerable Mr. Rapp, pastor of the association at Economy, near Pittsburgh, celebrated his 91st birthday last week—he being 36 years since he established the society.

### Congress.

The first proceedings of the new Congress will be found in the preceding page. The transactions of any interest since are given below.

On Tuesday Gales and Seaton were elected Printers to the Senate, receiving 23 votes, Blair and Rives 13.

An election was gone into for Clerk of the House, which resulted in the choice of Mr. M. Nally, of Ohio, (the Van Buren caucus candidate,) he receiving 124 votes—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, (the late Clerk,) receiving 86 votes. We regret to see that the force of party discipline has driven from a situation he so ably filled, this worthy officer, and estimable man. We are pleased to see that our representative, Dr. Nes, voted for Mr. Clarke.

On Thursday, Blair and Rives were elected printers to the House of Representatives, receiving 124 votes, Gales and Seaton 62.

On Thursday, Newton Lane, of Indiana, was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Jesse E. Dow, Doorkeeper. Both had been settled upon in caucus, and received the party vote. The party appears to see the mark admirably; so that we may expect, during the session, to have every thing carried which the 'majority' leaders may feel disposed for.

A considerable portion of Wednesday was occupied in the House, by a discussion of whether Mr. Barnard's protest should be entered on the Journal. The House adjourned without a decision.

On Thursday, by a strict party vote, 107 to 55, the House refused to admit Mr. Barnard's protest on the Journal.

Mr. Dickey, of Pa. moved in the House, on Thursday, previous to the election of printer, that the public printing should be given out by contract. The proposition was rejected, 110 to 64.

Mr. Ramsay, of Pa. moved on Thursday, to have 3000 copies of the President's message printed in German. Objections were made, and the resolution was not received.

### Contested Seats.

On Thursday, a memorial was presented from Mr. Goggins, of Va., contesting the seat of Mr. Gilmer; and from Mr. Botts, contesting the seat of Mr. Jones, the present Speaker. They were committed.

### Gen. Jackson's Fine.

On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll introduced a bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson. It was made the order for Thursday.

It is said that Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress from Chicago, attracts much of the attention of visitors to the Capitol—he is seven feet two inches high. The Hon gentleman is a Corporal, or something else in the military way, and is besides an editor of a newspaper. A wag thinks he is tall enough to be the head-cater of any thing.

Post-Office Reform.—The New York Courier says that Amos Kendall, whose opportunities for knowing something about the Post-Office Department, have been considerable, deems the reduction of postage to a uniform rate of five cents on single letters without regard to distance, utterly impracticable; but, he thinks that, if the Department could be relieved from the printed mail matter with which it is now burdened, it could afford to carry letters for short distances for five cents and ten cents for longer ones. He proposes, in order to reduce the expenses of the Department, to substitute horses instead of Rail Roads to convey the mail, and then allow every one the liberty of sending dispatches by mail or private hand as may suit him best.

Indians about.—Eighteen Indians of the Iowa tribe—three chiefs, eight braves, two interpreters, and five squaws and papooses, arrived at Cincinnati on Friday last, on their way to Washington on business connected with their tribe. There is also a delegation from the Sac and Foxes on the way to the capital to see their Great Father.

County Seat of Elk.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to locate the seat of Justice for the newly erected county of Elk—formed out of Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean—have selected Ridgeway as the site, and have placed the Public Buildings under contract, to be completed in the ensuing season. The buildings are not to cost the county any thing, as the expenses will be borne by Jacob Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, and the enterprising citizens of the place.

Ohio Canals.—The Whitewater canal connecting Cincinnati with the interior of Indiana, was formally opened for navigation on the 28th ult. The event was celebrated in a becoming manner at Cincinnati. The Dayton Transcript says that the water has also been let into the canal at St. Mary's, which renders navigable to Cincinnati another channel of intercourse, extending one hundred and twenty-five miles north from Cincinnati through the rich valley of the Miami, and passing the flourishing towns of Middletown, Dayton, Troy, Piquette, &c.

Riot in a Church.—A mob of loose characters entered the Methodist church of Allentown, Pa. on Sunday week, and beat several unoffending members of the church. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the ringleaders.

Mr. Calhoun.—It seems to be pretty well understood, that Mr. Calhoun will not permit his name to go before the National Convention, which was to assemble in Baltimore in May. He has discovered that he has not the slightest chance for a nomination in that body, and to submit his name, therefore, would be at once to yield to the management of Mr. Van Buren. It appears by a statement in the New York Tribune, that Mr. Van Buren has secured a large majority of the 104 delegates thus far appointed—Of these eighty are for Mr. Van Buren, twelve for Cal. Johnson, and twelve for Mr. Calhoun, as follows:

For Van Buren—New York, 36; Indiana, 12; Maine, 8; Missouri, 7; Connecticut, 6; Vermont, 6; Massachusetts, 4; New Hampshire, 1; Total, 80.

For Mr. Calhoun—Maine, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 9; Total 12.

For Col. Johnson—Kentucky, 12.

Of the eleven States casting their votes, the delegation is said to be complete, except in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. New Hampshire has only appointed one of the delegates for the State at large, and the other five are referred to the congressional districts. Massachusetts has appointed two for the State and two in districts. South Carolina has only appointed the delegates at large. If the delegations are fitted up with men of the same opinions as those already appointed, the result in these 11 States will be Van Buren 93, Calhoun 19, Johnson 12.

The following is the paragraph in the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, to which we recently alluded:

"We believe it is conceded by the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, that there is no longer any hope of his receiving the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Indeed, we have it upon authority that Mr. Calhoun himself has said, that he could not suffer his name to go before that Convention, and would not even receive a nomination from it, if any of the States were represented in it upon the principle adopted by the Syracuse Convention in New York."

Mexico.—An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the City of Mexico in the 11th November.

Gen. Santa Ana has been elected President of the Republic. He lately paid a visit of a week to Vera Cruz.

The papers are engaged in a warm discussion respecting the law prohibiting foreigners from carrying on the retail trade, and also to the policy Santa Ana has adopted of ordering foreigners from the interior.

Santa Ana having, in view the colonization of the province of Tamaulipas, has granted the wild lands to one Alexander de Groot, on condition that he introduce within 10 years at least 10,000 families, either Germans, Belgians or Swiss; said lands to be divided among the Colonists, who are to devote themselves to their cultivation and the improvement of agriculture.

Heavy Damages.—A highly important suit has just been decided, at Pittsburgh, involving the liability of stage-proprietors in case of personal injury sustained by passengers in consequence of accidents caused by careless or unskillful driving. The plaintiff was Miss Bishop, of McConnellsville, Ohio; the defendant, Stockton and More, proprietors of a daily stage line between Baltimore and Wheeling. The case was tried before the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, and it occupied the attention of the Court the greater part of a week.

Miss Bishop, it appears, was seriously hurt, and long under medical treatment. The accident by which she was injured occurred near Farmington, in January, 1842. At the time it happened, the driver of the stage, whose name is Corbin, was drunk, and being overturned by a vehicle of a rival line, was heard to exclaim that if his competitor expected to keep up with him he must drive a horse. Depending Laurel Hill at speed, the wheel of the stage struck a log, and an upset was the consequence. Corbin was severely bruised—the passengers, excepting Miss B., escaped without injury. It was proved on evidence that Stockton & More immediately dismissed the driver from their employ, and that previous to the accident he had been considered a sober man. They had refused, however, to make any pecuniary compensation to Miss Bishop.

The judge charged the jury on the law of the case, and they gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six thousand five hundred dollars damages and the costs of suit.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law reducing the number of members of the Legislature of that State. The saving to the State will be about \$25,000 per session, and the public business better attended to—the large number of members, now impeding, in a great measure, the action of the Legislature.

Bridge across the Ohio.—Memorials are in circulation in the west, asking Congress to provide for the construction of a wire suspension bridge across the Ohio, at the junction of the National Road with said river. The estimated expense is \$400,000. According to the plan designated, there is to be a space of fifty feet between the bridge and the top of the highest steamboat piers, at an ordinary stage of water, rendering it free from any objection on the ground of obstruction to navigation.

A Disgraceful Scene.—The Upper Marlborough (Md.) Gazette says that there were probably one thousand persons present in that village on Friday, the 24th ult. to witness the execution of Negro Daniel, and in less than two hours, four of this number were intoxicated, and behaved in a highly and disgraceful manner. Some of the spectators were fighting, and cursing and swearing in the most profane manner, while the executioner was performing his duty.

State Debt.—It is evident from the tone of many publications in England (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) that an impression has prevailed very extensively, that the doctrine of repudiation or a desire to avoid the payment of just debt, is much more generally entertained in this country than it is in fact. That such doctrines have been entertained, and openly defended in some distant parts of the country, is doubtless true, but by the great body of the people, we believe we may say in nearly all the States, certainly in all the Atlantic States we doubt not such doctrines are as distinctly disavowed, and as strongly censured, as they would be by the same amount of population in England, or any other country.

A Dreadful Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Jane Saunders, wife of Mr. T. Saunders, of Elizabeth City, N. C., was burnt to death. It appears that while she was alone in the house, engaged in getting breakfast some grease caught fire, and communicated to her clothes. She immediately lost all presence of mind, and ran into the yard screaming for her husband, who reached her too late to save her life. He found her lying in the yard, her entire person up to her neck, burnt in the most shocking manner. She lived twenty-four hours after the occurrence, suffering the most excruciating pain.

Jail Burnt.—Loss of Life.—A correspondent of Haverhill, Vt., writes that the jail in that place was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. and that a negro man confined therein was consumed in the flames. He was a runaway slave from Richmond. Every effort was made to save him, but all in vain. It is supposed he set fire to the jail with a view of making his escape.

Judge Manning, at St. Louis, a few days ago, struck the names of a jury from the panel, because they brought in a verdict contrary to his instructions. The judge should be just as speedily struck from his place for thus attempting to intimidate a jury. A jury in its action should be as independent of the judge, as the judge is of the jury.

Wonderful Cave in Iowa. In the Lead District within a few miles of the town of Du Buque, is a cave lately discovered, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities of rich lead ore. Some of the apartments are beautiful, full of spar and other formations. In one section, the cavern extends to an unknown distance; it has been travelled three miles without any sign of its termination, or without the sight of walls on either side. Compared to this, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and other subterranean wonders, dwindle into littleness. The American Continent, when fully explored, will be found to contain the most natural magnificent curiosities in the world.

Death of Pete Wheatstone.—This notorious freebooter, who for several years past has been guilty of the most daring robberies on the travellers and citizens upon the borders of Texas, has at last come to a violent end. On Sunday, the 5th inst., a person against whom he had uttered threats of violence came to Wheatstone's cabin, situated about 20 miles from Shreveport, and, finding the door closed, knocked for admission. As soon as Wheatstone opened the door, the stranger discharged a load of buckshot in his breast, when Wheatstone fell instantly dead.

Wheatstone is represented to have robbed and killed more than twenty different persons within the last fifteen years. He was about 60 years of age, and was as agile as a buck & of an iron constitution. A citizen of Shreveport, a Mr. Sheldon, narrowly escaped being robbed and murdered by Pete some nine years since. As he was riding along the road Pete approached him, and after presenting a pistol, demanded his money or his life. Sheldon, preferring to seek safety in flight, put spurs to his horse and succeeded in escaping after a chase of nine miles, by making his horse jump a ravine, which the horse on which Wheatstone was riding refused to do.

The citizens of Shreveport are greatly rejoiced at having finally got rid of this monster. —N. O. Bee.

There were some 30,000 barrels of flour, and a larger quantity of wheat than was ever before stored there at the close of canal navigation. The imports of wheat and flour into Buffalo, during the month of November, were 135,000 barrels of flour, and 282,000 bushels of wheat. The exports, during the same period, were 289,000 bushels of wheat and 108,000 barrels of flour.

Drugging and Courtship.—A servant girl has been committed to prison at Carnarvon, on a charge of manslaughter; two children having died from the effects of laudanum which she had administered to make them sleep. It came out in evidence, says the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, that the drugging children committed to their charge, is carried to a great extent by servants in Wales, and particularly on Saturday nights, the usual time of courtship, or "bundling," as it is called, in order that the parties may not be interrupted, and one drugging at Carnarvon made the laudanum to fifty or sixty servant girls on a Saturday night.

The health of Mr. Adams has much improved. The old man weathers the storm like a rock.

The President's Message reached Philadelphia on Thursday night, both by rail and by stage.

Valuable Private Library.—A Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following brief account of the library of George P. Marsh, Esq., of Burlington, Vermont, and now a Representative in Congress:

Mr. Marsh's library is a very remarkable one. His collection of Swedish, Danish and Icelandic literature is probably unequalled but of those countries, if indeed it can be matched there. He has all the choicest works in the whole range of Scandinavian literature, ancient and modern, and a valuable series also in German, Italian and Spanish. His collection of engravings is doubtless unrivalled in this country, including specimens of nearly every engraver of note since the discovery of the art.

Mr. Marsh has also collected many costly books of prints and rare works in English literature, so that his library would surprise many a fastidious bibliomaniac of the old world, and yet he has never been in Europe.

Improvement in Reading.—Nineteen new buildings are now being erected in Reading, Berks county, all of which, except five, are brick dwellings. There have been manufactured and sold from the brick yards in that place, three millions and thirty-eight thousand bricks.

Apples, peaches and even ripe strawberries are sent abroad in a fine state of preservation in the ice ships which go from Boston. Two hundred boxes of strawberries sent out to the West Indies last summer, arrived as fresh as when first packed, and commanded as high a price as the conscience of the consignee would permit him to ask.

Flour Mills.—It is stated that there are now in Cincinnati seven flour mills with 17 runs of 44 feet stones. They consume yearly 938,000 bushels wheat, and produce 187,200 barrels of flour. To the above mill is shortly to be added another, and which will probably turn out 100 barrels of flour daily.

John W. Jones, who has been sentenced to the Kentucky penitentiary for living with two wives, excuses himself saying that when he had one, she fought him; but when he got two they fought each other.

The State debt of Massachusetts is hardly worthy of being mentioned. It amounts to about \$175,000, which arose from extraordinary expenditures, but the ordinary revenue of the State will soon extinguish it.

Five bears were killed within a short time of each other, in Sandgate, Washington county, N. Y. The last was a victim weighing 400 lbs., who made at his pursuers and got the muzzle of their guns in his mouth, which on being discharged, tore away the jaw.

A little girl daughter of Mr. Lamar, of Mayville, Ky. was choked to death last week in attempting to swallow a chequer.

A Flaming Mountain.—The Boston Journal says that Capt. Rowe, during his late exploring expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, discovered a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 77° 32' South, and long. 167° East, which emitted flame and smoke in grand proportions. He named this splendid volcano Mount Erebus.

The citizens of Ulster, N. Y., have been agreeably surprised by the discovery of an anthracite coal mine in the midst of its numerous manufactures.

Our contemporary of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette pays a compliment to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in the annexed paragraph, which is well deserved and which, with sincere pleasure, we fully endorse:

"The best news that we heard yesterday was the election of Gates and Seaton to the office of Printers of the Senate of the United States. None have more deserved that distinction, none can better perform that office. Every newspaper editor, and every printer, should rejoice that men so just to their profession, so liberal to those that need aid, and so creditable by their talents and bearing to the craft, have received this favor from the Senate."

As the late Professor Hamilton was one day walking near Aberdeen he met a well known individual of weak intellect.

"Pray," said the Professor, "telling him, 'how long can a person live with out brains?'"

### Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	90 to 1 25
Wheat,	40 to 47
Rye,	23 to 26
Corn,	3 00 to 4 25
Oats,	4 to 6
Beef Cattle,	6 to 7
Lard,	

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants, and Specifics of all sorts, have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding no new materials to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. Mr. Cozens, of Haddenfield, N. J., makes an affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

The Governor of Maryland fixed the execution of Horn on Friday the 22d inst.; but the law requiring twenty days between the day of sentence and execution, it has been postponed until the Friday following (the 29th). His confession is now out for sale, and in such demand, that the printers cannot supply them fast enough, they say.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Friday evening until to-day—when it is expected the Standing Committees will be announced.

### Arrival of the Acadia.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, bringing London papers to the 19th Nov.

There is nothing of much interest. The trials of O'Connell, &c. in Ireland, are proceeding very slowly, and it is said the defendants have 30,000 witnesses to examine. The proceedings, therefore, will become the greatest bore in the world; (not excepting the Thames tunnel) before they are finished.

### More Riots.—An antislavery Convention.

was held in Philadelphia last Wednesday evening, in the Callowhill street Universalist Church, which gave rise to some disturbances. The crowd assembled outside was immense—several windows were broken, and the Convention deemed it prudent to adjourn. The Sheriff had previously a large posse comitatus sworn in, who were on the ground, and prevented a serious outbreak. On Thursday a strong force was kept in readiness to act; but there was no further riot, the trustees of the church refusing to open the doors that evening.

### Important British Naval Movement.

The Halifax Post of the 28th November states that Admiral Sir Charles Adams departed from that port with a fleet on the 26th for Central America, and remarks that the business the fleet is concerned in is of deep importance.

Some old difficulties are alluded to as well as the more recent contempt shown to the British flag at a party where the British Minister was present, and what is probably more grievous than all the rest, the restriction tariff of Santa Ana, injurious to British trade. Sir Charles thinks to do something by way of remedy.

LOTTERIES.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that upwards of \$30,000 have been raised in that city, in order to effect the passage of a law, at the coming session of the Legislature of this State, to legalize lotteries—the proposed object being to assist the Commonwealth to liquidate its debt.

### ABSTRACT.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Abbot, to Miss Leah Fox—all of Abbotstown.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Lewis Noybeck, to Miss Lydia Catharine Little—both of this county.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Alexander Heberton, Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, Editor of the "Weekly Messenger," Chambersburg, to Mrs. Naomi Kern, of Bedford, Pa.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. B. Koller, Mr. Isaac Poppel, to Miss Mary Catherine Chamberlain—both of Franklin township.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Abbot, Mr. Adam Klingel, to Miss Elizabeth Spill—both of this county.

### OBITUARY.

On Friday morning, Dec. 1, Mrs. Rachel Mariden, of Huntington township, aged 72 years, 3 months and 21 days.

### BLACK FUR CAPE.

YESTERDAY morning, a BLACK FUR CAPE, with silk lining, was lost between Gettysburg and Mr. Geo. Walter's farm on the State Road. The person who found the same, will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at

THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 11.

### CAUTION.

THE Subscriber gave, sometime in November last, a Promissory Note to Jacob Ficker, of Huntington township, conditioned for the payment of \$100. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as I am determined not to pay the same—not having received consideration therefor. DAVID PEN'Z.

Dec. 11.

### EXAMINATION.

THERE will be a Public Examination of the Common School of the Borough of Gettysburg, on which occasion, also, Promotions of excellence and good conduct will be bestowed upon those found most deserving of the same, commencing on Monday the 18th December, inst. in the order following, viz: On Monday forenoon, at 9 o'clock, the School in charge of Miss Scanlan; on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the School in care of Mrs. Withrow; on Tuesday, commencing at 9 o'clock, at the Male Department of the High School, in care of Mr. Clark; on Wednesday, at 9 a. m. the Female Department of the same, in care of Miss M'Curdy; on Friday forenoon, at 9 o'clock, the School in charge of Mrs. Keel; on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the School in care of Mr. Blain, and on Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the School in care of Mr. M'Nitt.

The Directors have named the following gentlemen as the Board of Examiners, viz: Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Dr. C. N. Bentsley, S. R. Russell, H. J. Schenck, A. C. Harper, and D. Ziegler, Esq.

The friends of education generally, and especially the parents, and relations of the pupils, are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Board.

T. M. STEVENSON, Secy.

Dec. 11.



**Desirable Property FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Real Estate, and offers it for sale on very advantageous terms. It consists of

**A FARM,**

situate in Cumberland township, about a mile and a half from Gettysburg, on the Gettysburg road, adjoining Salem, Welch, George, Walter and others, containing **45 ACRES,** and 18 Perches of Land. The improvements are a one and a half story

**Log House,**

and Log Barn. There is a spring near the house, and running water through the Farm. About Six Acres are well set in good meadow—and more may be made. There is also a sufficient supply of Timber land, an Orchard, &c.

**A Tract of Land,**

on which the subscriber resides, near the above tract, containing **14 ACRES.** The improvements are a two-story rough east

**Dwellings,**

a Kitchen, Log Barn, well of water, and some Fruit Trees. About Four Acres are in good meadow.

If the above Property is not disposed of at Private Sale before Saturday the 16th of December next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

**ADAM LIVINGSTON**

Nov. 27.

**ELECTION**

An Election will be held at the public house of Samuel Graham in Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, on the Second Tuesday of December next, to elect Managers of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike road Company, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Managers, **THOMAS STEPHENS, Pres't.**

Nov. 20.

**Doctor C. Ehrmann**

**HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,**

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionery, also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg.

**TENDERS**

to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them that he professes to cure all kinds of

**ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES,**

which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken.

His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultations can be had daily until 9 o'clock, P. M. unless absent on professional duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9.

6m

**STRAY STEER.**

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Huntington township, Adams county, sometime in the month of October a

**RED & WHITE**

probably two years old. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

TEMPLETON BRANDON.

Dec. 4.

**NOTICE.**

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of ISAAC HULICK late of Mounjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**SAMUEL BURBORAW, Ex'r.**

**JACOB HULICK, Ex'r.**

Oct. 23.

The first named Executor resides in Mounjoy township; the latter in Strasburg township.

**NOTICE.**

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of JOHN WEAGLY late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**WM. P. WEAGLY, Ex'r.**

**JACOB WEAGLY, Ex'r.**

**GEORGE F. WEAGLY, Ex'r.**

Oct. 30.

The first named Executor resides in Waynesboro, Franklin county; the two last in Hamilton township, Adams county.

**Cough Lozenges.**

These Lozenges are a judicious combination of four most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc., but which have generally been given in the form of powder, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale by S. H. RUEHLER.

June 2.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Sept. 29 1843

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale:

**No. 1. A Tract of Land,**

in Mounjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clespaddig and others, on which are erected a

**Stone Dwelling House,**

Some Spring house and Frame Barn, containing about **151 Acres,** near measure.

**No. 2. A Tract of Land,**

adjoining the above described Tract, containing about **26 Acres,** under fence—occupied by John Rommel.

**No. 3. A Tract of Land,**

in Strasburg township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing **187 Acres,** more or less, on which are erected a

**Frame Dwelling House,**

and Frame Barn.

**No. 4. A Lot,**

containing **2 Acres,** more or less, in Baltimore street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

**Brick House,**

and Frame Barn Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Hydrant of Spring water at the Kitchen door—now occupied by Henry Emery.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

**J. B. McPHERSON, Cash'r.**

Oct. 2

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.**

THE subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. will sell at Private Sale all his REAL ESTATE, consisting of a

**Tract of Mountain Land,**

situated in the above named Township, containing **740 ACRES,** more or less, adjoining lands of Col. J. D. Paxton and Co. and David Newman. It is admitted to be one of the finest sites for a SAW-MILL in the South Mountain.

The Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike runs directly through the centre of the land, at a distance of 10 1/2 miles from the former, and 14 miles from the latter place. The improvements consist of a two-story weather board DWELLING HOUSE, a Frame Barn, 34 by 52 feet, and

**SAW-MILL,**

situated immediately on the road, so that Lumber can be loaded and unloaded without having teams driven off the road. The Mill will saw from 1500 to 2000 feet of boards in 12 hours.

Connected with the Saw-mill is a LATH-MILL, with one circular saw which will saw from 3000 to 4000 planing laths in 12 hours.

**ALSO—A**

**Tavern Stand,**

situated directly at the Turnpike. This stand is too well known to need commendation. Attached to the Tavern are a good BLACKSMITH SHOP, Feed-house, Shed, and a valuable and never-failing Fountain convenient to the door.

**DAVID GOODYEAR.**

Oct. 2.

**COAL! COAL!!**

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and friends generally, with

**ANTHRACITE COAL**

From the celebrated "LEE," SMITH and "HALLENBACK," mines of Wyoming.

**MAMMOTH VEIN & PANTHER HEAD.**

Of Pine Grove & Shamokin from Sunbury.

STEAMBOATERS are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above.

on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

**BITUMINOUS COALS,**

From the Karlsruhe Vein, Superior for BLACKSMITHS, is constantly on hand, and will be sold CHEAP.

Remember the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road in North Beaver Street.

**GEORGE S. MORRIS.**

York, Aug. 7.

**Persian Pills.**

IT is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them, and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. Price 50 cents, small boxes 25 cents. For sale by B. H. RUEHLER & S. S. FURNEY, Gettysburg, Wm. Johnston, Fairfield, J. M. Wain, South Mountain, July 17.

**STOVES! STOVES!**

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber

**550 STOVES,**

among which are all kinds of COOK STOVES all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**GEORGE ARNOLD**

Gettysburg, Sept. 11.

**REUBEN B. HOUGHTON'S IMPROVEMENT ON THE FRANKLIN COOKING STOVE,**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The arrangement of the turning grate for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and damper for changing the draft

The subscriber, having purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

This Stove requires only of the known to become a universal favorite and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.

It economizes fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and expeditious cooking is desired.

At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, stewing, &c. may be going on.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a fair trial, they do not approve of it, or find it true to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving of fuel, which is one of the many good qualities of this Stove, is effected by the double use that is made of the first heat in the fire-chamber, after leaving the fire chamber it circulates through one half of the departments in the Stove; and after performing these functions, it is returned to the hot plates in immediate contact with the fire through which it passes, and its heat is again renewed, when it passes to the remaining portions of the Stove. This Stove will occupy about the same space as an ordinary ten-plate Stove. The distance from the chamber (directly) to the pipe hole is about 20 inches—the air heated in the fire chamber however travels 8 feet before it escapes by the vent.

The price is \$35, which is a very great consideration, when the exorbitant price of \$65 is demanded for an inferior article now vending in this country.

The public will be best able to judge of the comparative merits of this and (Hathaway's), or any other Stove by a fair trial. Its superiority will then only be rendered manifest. The subscriber invites such a trial, and challenges competition.

**WILLIAM B. SEYLAIR.**

Nov. 27.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM**

OF WILD CHERRY

A GREAT REMEDY FOR

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginiana or "Wild Cherry Bark," combined with the extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public should bear in mind that it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that performs those remarkable cures which are published in every part of the country, and not the articles of similar name that are occasionally puffed into temporary notice. Those may be good, but we know nothing about them.

Let every man, woman and child read the following, and if it does not satisfy all of the great virtues of this medicine, let them go to 125 Fulton-street, and see the original, with numerous other testimonials of like character:

WATERVILLE, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1843.

DEAR SIR—I owe it to the afflicted to inform you that in January last I was attacked by a very violent cold, caused by working in the water, which settled on my lungs. It was accompanied by a very severe pain in my breast and sides; and also a distressing cough. "Chad-in" attendance all the best medical aid in our village. But after exhausting their skill to no avail, they pronounced my disease a confirmed consumption; and they one and all gave me up to die. After much persuasion, I got the consent of my Physician to use the Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Dr. Wistar. I purchased of the Agent in our place one bottle, before using half of which I began to gain strength, and it was very evident my cough was better and my symptoms in every way improving. I have now used three bottles, and am restored to perfect health. This result is alone owing to the use of the Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; and I take this method of giving you the information, partly to pay the debt of gratitude I owe you, and partly that others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for relief.

Very truly yours,

**JAMES SAGE.**

Mr. PATTER, Druggist, under date of Waterville, Sept. 24, 1843, writes:—The statement given you by Mr. James Sage is well known to be true by the whole community. It certainly was a most remarkable cure. The sale of the Balsam is very good, and success in curiously baffling.

Yours, respectfully,

**D. D. PALMER.**

Let the afflicted call and see our certificates. They prove conclusively that they can be cured if they get the right medicine. Be sure and get "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." Beware of imitations.

The above excellent medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug and Book Store of

**SAMUEL H. RUEHLER.**

Dec. 4.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**

IN pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams county will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises

**A FARM,**

late the Estate of JACOB LAWRENCE, deceased, situated in Mounjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Kahler, James Lockhart and others, on the road from Hagerstown to Annapolis, one mile from Steering's mill, and two from Conowago Chapel, containing

**75 ACRES,**

more or less, under good fence. The improvements are a good

**Dwelling-House,**

good Log Barn, with Sheds all round a Corn Crib; Wagon-shed; well with a pump in it, near the Kitchen door; two young Orchards, with choice Fruit. There are about 20 Acres of good Timber land. The Farm is well watered with never-failing water.

Any person desirous of viewing the property will be shown the same by George Lawrence, living thereon.

Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale by

**JOSEPH SMITH, Adm'r.**

By the Court.

**D. C. BRIDGEMAN, Clerk.**

Dec. 4.

If the above property is not sold on said day it will be RENTED.

**NOTICE.**

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of GEORGE BEARD late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**SAMUEL BEARD, Ex'r.**

**JACOB HAELEIGH, Ex'r.**

Dec. 4.

**PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY.**

Greatly Reduced Prices!

JOHNSON, [successor to JOHNSON and SMITH] in announcing to his friends and Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform them that he has recently made large additions to his assortment of

Book Job and Ornamental Letter.

and that he will continue to add every description of Type which the improvement in the art may suggest and that the wants of the trade may require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and he has reduced his prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than heretofore.

Printing Presses, Cases, Printing Ink, and every article used in a Printing Office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper and Job Offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and Specimen Books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

Nov. 27.

**Harrisburg Journals.**

The "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," at Harrisburg, will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at the low price of \$2 for the session or \$3 for the year, payable in advance.

The publishers of the "Democratic Union," at Harrisburg, propose to issue their paper daily during the approaching session of the Legislature, at \$3. They will also publish a semi-weekly paper during the sitting of the Legislature, at \$2 for the session, Nov. 20.

**NO TO THE FARMERS.**

**Thrashing Machines**

FOR SALE:

THE subscribers have now on hand a variety of LITTLE'S Patent Portable two horse Thrashing Machines; also, our improved two three, and four horse Machines.

We deem it unnecessary to say anything in praise of these Machines, as time and experience prove them to be superior to any thing of the kind now in use, also on hand a few Four-horse Handier Machines, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Machines of every kind repaired on short notice.

The Foundry being in full operation can supply Castings of every description on short notice.

**T. WARREN & CO.**

July 10.

**STRAY HEIFER.**

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 1st of July last,

**A Dun Heifer,**

white face; six in the right hind leg; about 18 months old. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

**JOHN EIKER.**

Nov. 27.

**PNEUMONIC**

**Or Cough Balsam.**

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, spitting of Blood, and other Pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. For sale by S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

**ATTENTION, FARMERS!!**

**Superior Cook Stove.**

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENZ'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE, as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

I was got up expressly to answer the wants of the Farmer, and will warrant to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this Stove is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale.

**S. BENZ.**

Boonsboro, Md. May 10 1843.

**LOOK AT THIS.**

AND